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to 2 lines long, empty glumes oblong-ovate, acute, nearly as long as the flowering glumes, which are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, oblong, the marginal nerves and base slightly pubescent, otherwise smooth or minutely scabrous. Common in the Rocky Mountains, resembling small forms of *P. cæsia*. Collected by Wolf, Patterson, Letterman and others.

PANICUM HAVARDII. Culms 5 to 6 feet high, stout, leafy; leaves 1 to 2 feet long, thick, rigid, long acuminate, becoming involute, smooth or slightly hairy on the upper side near the ligule, which is a conspicuous ring of short hairs; panicle $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, smooth, diffuse, the branches 4 to 7 inches long, singly or in twos or threes, 1 to 2 inches apart, naked for the lower third, above numerous subdivided; spikelets 3 lines long; lowest glume half as long as spikelet, prominently five to seven-nerved, ovate; second glume 3 lines long, prominently nine-nerved, ovate, acuminate; third glume (that of the neutral flower) about equaling the second, five-nerved, its thick part nearly as long; fourth glume (that of the fertile flower) about one-quarter shorter than the third; styles 2, ciliate tufted at apex.

Found by Dr. Havard in the Guadalupe Mountains of S. W. Texas, in 1881, and last season in Chihuahua by Mr. C. G. Pringle. I was at first inclined to consider it a variety of *P. virgatum*, but it seems well distinguished by its long, rigid leaves, its smoothness and peculiar gray color, by its conspicuous ligule, and the remarkably large, smooth spikelets.

Elongation of the Inflorescence in *Liquidambar*.

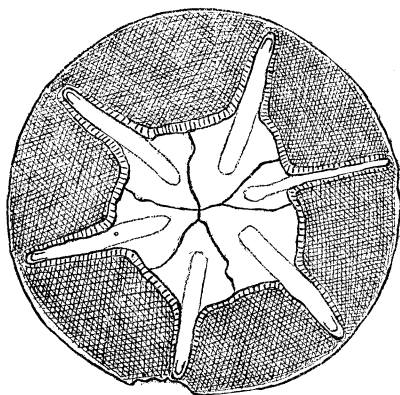
On page 435 of Master's Vegetable Teratology, it is stated that "Mm. Clos and De Schönenfeld have recorded the existence of a variety of the Sweet Chestnut, *Castanea*, in which the pistillate catkins were as long and bore nearly as many flowers as the staminate. This is stated to be of constant occurrence in some localities and to be accompanied by a diminished size of the fruits. A similar elongation has been observed in the Walnut, catkins of which have been seen bearing thirty to thirty-five large nuts." We have a similar elongation of the pistillate inflorescence to report in the case of the Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, found at New Dorp, Staten Island. The cluster is over three inches long,

with six distinct glomerules below, the lowest of which is pedicelled, the others sessile and merging into the terminal confluent portion.

E. G. BRITTON.

Note on a Variety of *Asteromphalus Roperianus*. Grev.

Asteromphalus Roperianus, Grev., var. Disc circular, compartments areolated, truncate, nearly equal; umbilical lines radiate irregularly from rounded ends of median ones; rays six.



The above described diatom, of which the figure is an exact drawing, was found by me in February of this year, in the original Santa Monica deposit. The specimen varies somewhat from *Aster. Roperianus* as figured by Greville, and later in Schmidt's Atlas, plate 38, fig. 15; having one ray less. Amplification 650 diams. Zeiss 1-18 hom. immersion.

E. A. SCHULTZE.

Note on *Abutilon striatum*.

I have at hand a specimen of *Abutilon striatum*, in which there are two flowers borne on the peduncle instead of the usual one. From the joint of the peduncle downwards there is indication of two separate axes which have become confluent. If this is so, how did the flowers escape fasciation?

PROVIDENCE, April 7th, 1887.

W. W. BAILEY.